## THE EDUCATIONAL BILL.

Further Discussion Upon Its Various Provisions in the Senate.

Messrs. Ingalls and Vance Differ as to Illiteracy in the South.

Mr. Vest Thinks the Bill Unconstitutional, and Haz Something to Say About State Rights.

Bill Day in the House-A Number of New Measures Proposed.

THE SENATE.

The senate was presided over by Senator Sher-man, who had been designated, under the rule, by

the vice president for that purpose.

The chair laid before the senate a communication from the attorney general asking for an appropriation of \$10,000 to be applied to the defense of the United States in cases referred by congress claims. These cases, the attorney general states, cover claims amounting to \$6,000,000, although the act under which the cases have been referred

the act under which the cases have been referred was passed only last year.

Mr. Varce presented the views of the minority of the committee on foreign relations relative to the action and report of the committee on the subject of the exclusion of American meats from foreign countries.

The following bills were reported favorably from committees and placed on the calendar:

By Mr. Morgan, from the committee on public lands: Granting a right of way over the public lands in Alabama and Florida to the Alabama Diagonal Raliroad company.

Also, granting similar right over the public lands in Alabama to the Gulf and Chicago Raliroad company.

lands in Alabama to the Gulf and Chicago Railroad company.

Mr. Van Wyck offered the following preamble
and resolution, which, on objection of Mr. Ingalls,
were laid over until to-day;

"Whereas on the twenty-fourth day of January,
1884, the senate adopted the following:

"Resolved, That the attorney general be directed
to inform the senate when and by whom compensation for special attorneys in the star-route cases
in the District of Columbia was fixed, and to furnish copies of any agreements or memoranda relating thereto, and if, in his judgment the compensation is unreasonable, why ratified and continued the same; also whether said attorneys, or
any of them, are now in the employ of the department of justice, and at what compensation.

"Whereas no reply has been made thereto;
therefore,
"Resolved, That the attorney general be directed

"Whereas no reply has been made thereto; therefore, "Reacted, That the attorney general be directed to furnish the information demanded or give his reasons for neglecting or refusing so to do."

Mr. Riddleberger offered a resolution which was agreed to instructing the committee on commerce to investigate the merits of gas, an illuminating medium for beacons, buoys, de.

Mr. Harrison moved to make a special order for Thursday next of the bill organizing into a state and admitting into the union as such the territory of Dakota.

Mr. Garland thought that day too early. Mr. Cockrell said the bill could not be passed at this tession, and it would be waste of time to make it a special order.

Mr. Harrison hoped that on this question there would be no division on party lines. He would

Mr. Harrison hoped that on this question there would be no division on party lines. He would be able, he said, to show that all the conditions existed for the early development of that territory into a great state, and he thought it should be the policy of congress to give to the territories the benefit of state government as soon as they were prepared for them. He modified his motion so as to make the day for consideration of the bill Thursday of next week.

Mr. Vest said that according to the statements of the friends of this bill the territory referred to geemed to be an elysium, but he [Mr. Vest] would, when the time came, be able to show that it was very far from that, and that the conditions did not exist which would warrant its admission into the union.

not exist which would warrant its admission into the union.

A vote being taken on Mr. Harrison's motion, it resulted—yeas 33, nays 23.

There not being a two-thirds vote in favor of the motion, it was not agreed to.

Before the announcement of the result several senators changed their votes, stating that they had come to understand that the question was regarded as a political one.

On motion of Mr. Hoar, the senate took up his bill to increase the salaries of United States district judges to \$5,000.

Mr. Van Wyck's moston to make the figure \$4,000 was voted down.

was voted down.

Mr. Coke offered an amendment making it unlawful for any relative of a circuit or district judge of the United States to hold office in the courts with which such judges are connected, and making it a misdemeanor for a judge to knowingly appoint any of his relatives to office in his court.

knowingly appoint any of his relatives to office in his court.

Mr. Hoar moved a substitute for Mr. Coke's amendment so as to exclude from appointment all relatives within the degree of first cousin.

Mr. Morgan inquired if it were not true that relatives of one of the United States district judges of Texas had not made as much as \$100,000 by reason of their relationship with the judge?

Mr. Coke could not say that they had made a so much, but they had made a good deal.

Mr. Morgan said he had been informed that a judge in Texas was over 70 years of age, and could under the law be retired on full salary, but held on to the position in order to keep his relatives in effice.

or to the position in order to keep his relatives in 
effice.

Mr. Coke remarked that that was not now the fact, but that such a statement had been made as to a Texas judge now dead.

Mr. Morgan argued against the wisdom of increasing indiscriminately the salaries of all the men now in office as judges—whether they deserve it or not. There were some, he admitted, who did deserve it, and he did not oppose an increase for deserving judges.

The debate was coutinued by Messrs, Miller of California, Van Wyck, and Hoar.

The hour of 2 o clock arriving the matter went over, and the chair laid before the senate the bill to aid in the establishment and temporary support of common schools.

Mr. Garland addressed the senate in favor of the bill. There were, he said, but two questions involved; one as to the power of congress to pass it, the other as to the expediency of its passage. He jair, Garland jid not believe the passage of the fourteenth amendment had been at all necessary to give congress the right to pass a measure of this character.

He read from various decisions of the supperme court of the fulled States it susmin by position.

to give congress the right to pass a measure of this character.

He read from various decisions of the supreme court of the United States to sustain his position as to the first point. As to the second point he said the southern states, certainly the people of the state of Arkanias, had done all in their power to educate the colored race, but from circumstances absolutely beyond their control they could not meet the great evil of illiteracy.

Mr. Frye inquired whether there was on the part of the educators of Arkansas any prejudice against the education of the colored people? In asking the question Mr. Frye expressed entire confidence in both the judgment and humanity of Mr. Garland.

Mr. Garland replied that he knew there was

of Mr. Gariand replied that he knew there was none. On the conjury shere was a feeling that it was absolutely necessary to educate the colored race. When he [Mr. Garland] was governor of Arkanasa, he had appointed a colored man to the principalship of one of the schools.

Mr. Coke made a constitutional argument against the bill. It was centralization, he said, in its most concentrated form. If congress could give money for education it could completely control the instruments by which that money was disbursed, because the jurisdiction of the national government was supreme wherever it existed. History had shown that jurisdiction, once ceded or assumed, had never been relinquished, and the history of the United States was full of illustrations of that fact. Mr. Coke would favor the giving of public lands to the states in aid of education, because congress had, by the constitution, complete control over the public hands. Congress, however, had not the same power over money mised by inxation. Believing the measure unconstitutional he would be obliged to vote against it.

Mr. Vance spoke in support of the bill. The

constitutional he would be obliged to vote against it.

Mr. Vance spoke in support of the bill. The colored people, he said, had been freed and enfranchised by the national government. The southern states had lost so much, and had been so bled by the replillan carpet-bag governments, that they had not been able to do as much as they otherwise could have done for the education of those people. Yet those states had been held by the public opinion of the north to as high a standard of advancement. In educational and other respects as was expected of states or people whose civilization and society had not been disturbed for 100 years. Not only was this expected of thou, but the world was made aware of it. As to the basis of distribution Mr. Vance thought there was no proper basis but that of illitratey. Population as a whole was no proper basis. It should be distributed where it was needed.

Mr. Ingalis and that the census tables showed

as a whole was no proper basis. It should be distributed where it was needed.

Mr. Ingalls and that the census tables showed that the white illiteracy of North Carolina was 52 per cent; hence the granuity would be very largely to the whites as well as to the blacks. The blacks of that state, in Mr. Ingalls's opinion, made a much more commendable showing in regard to effucation than the whites. The people of North Carolina, Mr. Ingalls continued, were not ignorant because they were ignorant. The founders of that state had adopted an ignorant class of labor, and though the people had had great co-sublities of wealth and power, and belonged to the class whose opinions had for nearly a centry directed the policy of the nation, yet the state found itself now with its slaves free and 52 per cent, or its white people unable to read and write? Yet those who were willing to deal with the question properly were told that if the people of the north took their hands off. North Carolina that state could take care of itself. The hands and the fect of the national government had long been of that state. Mr. Vance asked whether Mr. Ingalls, as a candid man, did not think the circumstances such as to make the whole country in a measure responsible for the education of the colored people.

Mr. Ingalls replied that he did, but no more responsible than the people who had had their services for two centuries and had made it a crime for them to read the libbe.

for them to read the libble.

Mr. Vance retorted that if the gentleman went farther back he would find other people also responsible for slavery; people who sold the slaves.

to the south, guaranteed the title, and then thanked God that they were not as other nam.

Mr. Ingails said he believed the first slaves were brought to the colony of Virginia. Referring to the complaint of the losses of the south in the war. Mr. Ingails inquired whether a man was not worth as much to a community when free as when a slave? Was a community or a country worth any less because the same man lived in its as a free man rather than as a slave? The principal necessity for the bill, to Mr. Ingails's mind, was to be found in the white illiteracy rather than the colored illiteracy of the south. He read from the census tables of 1880 to show the figures of white illiteracy. In Alabama they were nearly 25 per cent.; In Alabama in Arkansas, 25 per cent.; In Alabama in Arkansas, 25 per cent.; In Memicky, 25 per cent.; in Georgia, 23 per cent.; in Kennucky, 25 per cent.; in Georgia, 23 per cent.; in Kennucky, 25 per cent.; in South Garolina, 219-10 per cent.; in South Garolina, 219-10 per cent.; in Termesses, 27.3-10 per cent.; in Texas, 15.3-10 per cent.; in Texas, 15.3-10 per cent.; in Virginia 18.2-10 per cent.; in Virginia 18.2-2-2 per cent.; in Virginia 18.2-2-2 per cent.; in Virginia 18.2-2 per ce

position of the Caucasian and not of the colored race.

Mr. Vance, replying to Mr. Ingalls, said he [Mr. Vance] had said nothing about the war; that was a matter of history. He had argued simply that it was the duty of those who had thrust these colored people into places for which they were unfit to educate them. Mr. Vance denied that the money of the bill was needed by the white people for themselves. They would be able to take care of their own education if they did not have so large a colored population.

Mr. Ingalls said that in 1800, in the halcyon days of the old regime, there were over 80,000 whites in North Carolina who could not read or write, and that was a larger proportion of illicracy than even the present.

that was a larger proportion of the present, and the present said that North Carolina, a poor state, had paid into the treasury twelve times as much money as Kansas, a rich oue: North Carolina having paid in 1880 \$4,372,226, while Kansas paid only \$239,762.

Mr. Plumb inquired how much of the North \$239,762. Plumb Inquired how much of the North ina amount had been on distilled spirits. Vance replied about one-half of it—on ty that had been drunk in prohibition

Carolina amount had been on distilled spirits.

Mr. Vance replied about one-half of its-on whisky that had been drunk in prohibition Kansas.

Mr. Riddleberger wished the senate would get back to the question involved in the bill. It made no difference to the childron who were affected by the bill how the necessity for it arose. If it were right for the little children to give their pennies to a missionary society without being asked what their fathers' politics were, then senators should eliminate politics from this question and vote for or against the proposition on its merits.

Mr. Vest would vote against the bill. For the institution of slavery, he said, both sections were responsible, and if the curse of God were on it, it was on both sections alike. Mr. Vest defied the production of a precedent in the history of the government for the bill now before the senate. There had never been so bill attempted to be passed in which the general government had required that certain branches should be taught, and that reports should be made by the states to the national government. He read from the bill the enumeration of studies required to be taught, and insided that the states should have absolute control of the modus operandi of its educational system without interference from the bill the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Riddleberger rapided to Mr. Vest, maintaining that the question was whether the money could be constitutionally voted. If it could that was the end of it. He wanted the genitemen who come from the south to answer simply whether they were in favor of money being paid out by the general government for purposes of universal advantage to their people. There was no question of state rights abstractions involved. If the money could be given constitutionally, how could it become unconstitutional to say how it should be paid out? Let those whe did not want this money say so, but let them put it on reasonable grounds, and not put it on a quibble.

Mr. Butlor moved that the senate go into executive session.

Mr. Butler moved that the senate go into executive session.

In the course of the day's debate a message was
received from the house of representatives announcing the agreement of that body to the repert of its conference committee on the senate
ionit resolution appropriating 410,000 for the contingent funds of the senate, and further announcing the non-concurrence of the house in the senate amendments to the urgency desiciency bill.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the senate agreed to
the report of its committee of conference on the
joint resolution, and, on motion of Mr. Allison,
the senate adhered to its amendments on the deficiency bill, and on that a committee of conference was appointed to confer with a like committee of the house.

The senate, at 5 p. m., went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened adjourned,

Mr. Ellis asked unanimous consent to introduce a joint resolution reciting that the waters of the Mississippi river have risen to the high-water mark of 1874 at New Orleans, which is the highest known in the flood annals of the great river, and are rising between St. Louis and New Orleans at the rate of two of three inches a day; that the appalling calamity of the overflowing of a city of 300,000 souls is imminent, involving a great loss of life and property, and appropriating \$250,000, to be immediately available, to be expended in the discretion of the secretary of war in preventing the overflow of the city of New Orleans and the coun-

try adjacent thereto. Mr. Dunn renewed his objection until he should hear some explanation of the resolution. He wished to know by what sort of legerdemain the wished to know by what sort of regeredment the committee on appropriations had leaped from the Onio river to the city of New Orleans, disregarding the appeals made by 250,000 people in Arkansas and Mississippi.

Mr. Eliis excepted to the word "legerdemain" used so glibly by the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. Ellis excepted to the word legeterman used so glibly by the gentleman from Arkansas. The object of the resolution was not for the relief of sufferers, but was to prevent what might be the appelling calamity of the age. The water of the river was up to the top of the levees, and whenever the flood waters went over a levee that levee was doomed. There was nothing between the city of New Orleans and a river sixteen feet above the level of the city but a dirt wall. The calamity that must ensue if the waters rose higher could not be depicted by human tongue. It would be the calamity of the age.

Mr. Dunn withdraw any objection, but called attention to the fact that in his district the Mississippi river, was ninety miles wide. There was a rise coming from the Missouri river, supplemented by a great rise out of the overflow of the Ohlo river. There were to-day in his district 70,000 people whose homes were flooded.

Mr. Rice objected to the resolution, saying that it should be considered by the committee on appropriations.

it should be considered by the committee on appropriations.

Mr. Ellis appealed to Mr. Rice to withdraw the objection, predicting that if there was any delay the house would be called upon to consider, not an ounce of prevention, but many pounds of cure. The city of New Orleans was doing all it could to prevent the catastrophe, but the state legislature was not in session.

Mr. Randall said that the resolution had been informally considered favorably by the committee on appropriations; and in view of this statement Mr. Rice withdrew the objection.

Mr. Heach and Mr. York expressed their opposition to the resolution, but made no formal objection.

sition to the resolution, but made no formal objection.

Mr. Hunt said he had received a letter from one of the engineers of the Mississippi river commission predicting the greatest disaster that could possibly be conceived of if precautions were not taken to prevent the overflow of the city of New Orleans. He hoped no one would object to the resolution, as a delay of one day might cost the government many times more than the paltry amount that was asked for.

Mr. Oates, of Alabama, doubted the constitutional power of congress to appropriate public money for the relief of sufferers by flood, fire, or storm.

Mr. Money moved to commit the resolutions to

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Mr. Money moved to commit the resolutions to the committee on appropriations, with instruc-tions to that committee to report back imme-diately a resolution appropriating \$500,000, to be expended by the secretary of war in preventing the overflow of New Orleans, and to relieve per-sons readered destitute by the overflow of the Mississippi river. Rejected.

The joint resolution was lost—year 95, nays 115, but by unanimous consent it was reintroduced by Mr. Ellis, and referred to the committee on appropriations.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, submitted the conference report on the senate resolution for the addition of \$19,000 to the senate contingent fund.

addition of shows to the sease entering a distribution of the separation is amendment, which continus the expenditure of this sum to investigations previously ordered, and agreed to an amendment which confines the expenditure to the payment of current expenses of special and select committees.]

Mr. Randall, from the committee on appropriations, reported back the lutle dedicincy all, with senate amendments recommending concurrence in some and non-concurrence to others of those amendments. The recommendations were agreed to.

Under the call of states the following bills were

introduced and referred:

By Mr. Herbert: Providing that registers of land offices shall not be allowed fees for correcting their own errors.

By Mr. Seymour: Authorizing the erection of bridges over the havigable rivers under certain

conditions.

By Mr. Perkins: Granting right of way through the Indian territory to the Southern Kannas Railroad company.

By Mr. Morrill: Providing a uniform grade of rating for invalid pensions, and abalishing all distinction on account of rank in pensions hereafter

granted.

By Mr. Hoblitsel: To promote the efficiency of the revenue marine service.

By Mr. Holton: Authorizing the building of a bridge over the eastern branch of the Potomac By Mr. Morse: Providing for the transmission of

By Mr. Morse: Providing for the transmission of correspondence by telegraph.

By Mr. Monoy: To secure cheaper correspondence by telegraph.

By Mr. Robinson: A resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury for copies of orders, reports, &c., relating to the purchase of a site for a public building in Brooklyn, N. Y.

By Mr. Cox, of New York: A resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury for copies of the proceedings of courts martial in cases growing out of the collision of the Powhatau and Bruilt.

By Mr. Money: Providing for the transmission of day, consideration of the Suit of Hallot Kilbourn against ex-Sergeant-at-Arms John G. Thompson for \$455,0000 damages was resumed. The testimony was finished and sunounced as closed. The discussion of points of law occupied the remaining hours of the session.

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By Mr. Money: To secure cheaper correspondence in the power cheaper of the power cheaper correspondence in th

igible to certain government appointments without passing a civil service examination.

By Mr. Greenleaf: For the revision and amendment of the patent laws.

By Mr. Culcerson: To repeal the restriction on the coinage of the silver dollar.

By Mr. Van Eaton: A resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury for information with regard to any contract entered into by the government by which the territory of Alaska or the industries connected theirwith are concerned.

The house then proceeded to the consideration of district fusiness.

The discussion of a bill relieving the widow of the late Carlisle P. Patterson from the payment of improvement taxes on property in Washington consumed the greater part of the day.

The bill was finally passed and the house (at 4:50) adjourned.

CONFIRMATIONS. The following nominations were confirmed in

the senate yesterday:
Consuls—Willis E. Baker, of Illinois, to be consuls at Rosario, Argentine Republic: Firth Charles Worth, of Beloit, Kan., to be consul at Funchal Julius Stapel, to be consul general at Shanghai Archer Russell Platt, to be consul at Chefoo

Archer Russoll Platt, to be consul at Chefoo, China.

Brewster Cameron, of Beloit, Kan., to be receiver of public moneys at Tucson, Ariz.

John C. Patterson, of Delaware, to be district attorney of Delaware.

Lewis J. O'Neal, of Washington, D. C., to be justice of the peace for the District of Columbia.

Jacob B. Blair, of Wyoming territory, to be associate justice of the supreme court of Wyoming.

Case Broderick, of Kansas, to be associate justice of the supreme court of Hyoming.

Case Broderick, of Kansas, to be associate justice of the supreme court of Idaho.

Postmasters—Albert H. Lockwood, at Ludlow, Vt.; John J. Hoke, of Temple, Tex.; George B.

Card, Watsonville, Cal.: Joseph M. Curvis, Stockton, Cal.; George A. Slisby, Mitchell, Dak.; Hobbert K. Milward, Lexington, Ken.; John W. Hort, Trair, Iowa; W. J. Brown, Emmetaburg, Iowa; Albort A. Holton, High Point, N. C.; Marcus D. Kirk, Sturgls, Mich.; E. C. Benedlet, Homer, N. Y.; John P. Craig, Memphis, Mo.

THE UNIVERSITY SCANDAL.

A Card From the Matron of Miner Hall, Giving Full Details.

To the Editor. HOWARD UNIVERSITY, March 24: 1884-Sir: Please allow me room in your paper to detail the facts in regard to the arrest of Miss Ophelia Bright, told of in your issue of yesterday morning, concerning the larcenies perpetrated in Miner Hall, Howard University, over which I have control.

The amount missing from last December until the fifteenth instant, was in all \$8.25. This including \$8.25 missing from the room-mates of Ophelia Bright—not Sophy Bright, as stated. No clew was obtainable as to who mates of Ophelia Bright—not Sophy Bright, as stated. No clow was, obtainable as to who took these various sums, until last week when Rachel Syphax missed \$15 from her trunk, which she had placed there on the fifteenth instant. Until this time I had made no mention to any of the college authorities of these missing sums except to Prof. Lane, who said I could do nothing but wait. On being told of the missing \$15 en Tuesday, I immediately laid before Dr. Patton and Secretary Johnson the facts of all the missing sums. They said that immediate action in the matter must be taken, and Dr. Patton himself notified Officer Rhodes, who on Wodnesday, with Liout, Pearson, searched the room occupied by Miss Ophelia Bright; this upon their theory that, inasmuch as various sums had previously been missing from the occupants of the room, and as Miss Bright was aware of Miss Syphax having received money from home, these were circumstances sufficient, in their winds to point to Miss Right.

Miss Syphax having received money from home, these were circumstances sufficient, in their minds, to point to Miss Bright.

Failing in finding anything in Miss Bright's room, the officers told Dr. Patton and myself that the only recourse was to interview Miss Bright and search her. After an interview with her in the recoption room in Miner hall, he stated to me that she was the guilty party, and that search must be made of her person. he stated to me that she was the guity party, and that search must be made of her person, which Dr. Patton and I reluctantly consented to, this to be done by the wife of Officer Rhodes at his house. After the search she was taken by Officer Rhodes to the police station, and there detained until Thursday morning. As stated in your article, Miss Bright strongly denies taking any money, the only evidence against taking any money, the only evidence against her being circumstantial, and her connection with the facts is due not to me, but with those charged with the discovery of the

wrong-door.

The above I beg that you will publish in justice to myself and Dr. Patton, these being the simple facts, and when they are known it is certain that much of the unpleasant feeling in regard to the matter will at once Very truly, MRS. MARY E. HUNT, In charge of Miner hall,

EARLE'S GALLERY.

A Few of the Notable Paintings Offered for Sale at the Exhibition. The high-class paintings from the galleries

of James S. Earle & Sons, Philadelphia, now on exhibition at 1410 New York avenue northwest, attracted yesterday large numbers of persons, some of them well known art connoisseurs in the district. The paintings are generally exquisite in color, tone, and artistic handling, and the landscapes distinguished for atmospheric effects. A few in this valuable collection may be named, as follows: "The Morning Call" (after Hardy), a pet dog gently pawing the ringlets of a sleeping boy; "Impatient," the head of a bay horse protruding through a stable window; "Choir of St. Sauveur at Bruzes, which has now several medals; "Hunters Returning Through the Snow," "A Noble Mastiff," "View in Gloncoe, Scotland," "A Scottish Shepherd With His Sheep," "Interior do l'Eglise St. Klquere," "Views Near Richde l'Eglise St. Riquere," "Views Near Rich-mond, England," "Windsor Castle, After-noon," "Italian School Children, &c.," "Fancy Head," "The New Engraving," "Can noon," "Italian School Children, &c.,"
"Fancy Head," "The New Engraving," "Can
I Come In?" "Coming Back From School,"
"Picturesque Street in Colmar, Alsace,"
"Students in the Middle Ages," &c. Among
the animal paintings is that of "The
"Lion at Home," surrounded by the lioness
and her whelps, a study by Rosa Bonheur, the
queen of animal painters. In some of the
still life subjects are those of a group of pigeous,
by F.R. Maise: grouse, partridge and woodcock, still life subjects are those of a group of pigeons, by E.R. Maise; grouse, partridge and weedcock, by John Stone and others. Among the marine examples are those of "Evening at Atlantic City," "The Old Pier, Narragansett," "Evening on Delaware Bay," and "Fishing Smack before Schoveningen," The paintings will be offered at public sale on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings, March 27th, 28th, and 29th, Mr. R. Scott, jr., will conduct the sale.

Mrs. Duval-Mack's Reading The entertainment given to-night by Mrs. Adeline Duval Mack, the well-known Shakesperian teacher, furnishes a programme of much excellence, and the highest reputation of Mrs. Mack gives assurance that it will tion of Mrs. Sack gives assistance that it will be rendered in a style commonsurate with its excellence. The entertainment will conclude with an amusing recital, in costume, of Shakespeare's heroines at a water cure. It comes off at Willard hall and will be re-

peated Thursday night. The Fire on Fourth Street. Lieut. Pearson, of the second precinct, reoorts that endeavors were made to ascertain the cause of the fire Saturday night at the residence of Mrs. Kelly, corner of Fourth and P streets northwest. Mrs. Kelly, it is and P streets northwest. Mrs. Kelly, it is alleged, refused to give the police any in-formation, but had told the neighbors that her house was burglarized while she was absent and set on fire, and that \$200, which she had hid in a bed, was burned. The bed was

partially destroyed. In the Criminal Court To-day. The following cases will be called for arraignment in the criminal court to-day: Archie Hill, bestiality; Nace Bell, second of-fence petit larcany; Wm. M. Johnson, alias Samuel Johnson, second offence petit larcany; Ida Prather, second offence petit larcany; Wm. H. Smith, second offence petit larceny.

The Kilbourn Case.

In the Circuit Court (Judge Hagner) yesterday, consideration of the suit of Hallet Kil-

AN UNEXPECTED MEETING. Two Brothers Come Together for the Piret Time Since the War.

Chicago News. A tall man with a long black beard slightly streaked with gray stood leaning carelessly against the marble counter of the Grand Pacific hotel the other day. His dark eyes wandered carelessly over the groups of loungers in the office. He quietly puffed away at a cigar, and his military form seemed

A man of say 40 years of age came down the stairs leading from the reading-room to the office. His quick step soon brought him into close proximity to the careless lounger. Two pairs of dark eyes flashed at each other.

Two pairs of dark eyes flashed at each other. The tall man dropped his cigar, and with a startled exclamation strode up to the other. "What, is that you, Will?" the former said. "You here, Jim?" was the equally astonished exclamation, and two bands grasped each other in a hearty manner.

The two men were brothers. They had not seen each other since the close of the

war, one having retired to a farm in the south, the other entering mercantile life in the north. In 1863 the tall man was a cap-tain in an Ohio cavalry regiment. The other tain in an Ohio cavalry regiment. The other was a quartermaster sergeant in the same regiment. One morning at a very early hour they had a strange meeting. The sergeant left camp shortly after midnight with a foraging squad. Having become separated from his companions, he was returning to camp in the gray fog. The captain had risen early, and getting on his horse left camp under order to descent recompropersion. camp under orders to do some reconneitering. camp under orders to do some reconnoitering. The two men met unexpectedly. Neither could distinguish the other's features. Both made suspicious movements. The captain drew his revolver. It was leveled at the head of the other. In another instant there would have been as unintentional fratricide, but in that instant there was a mutual recognition.

"What, is that you, Will ?"

"What, is that you, Will?"
"You here, Jim?"
A few days after the captain was captured and taken to Libby prison. The brothers met once immediately after the war, then lost sight of each other until the other day. Speaking of this last meeting the captain speaking of this has trange coincidence that we should have used the same words to-day that we did when we mot on that other morning. I never like to think of that circumstance, but I shall never forget the meeting of to-

Miscellnneous,

# AYER'S PILLS.

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For points of the West daily, 6.20, 7.50 a. m., 178, 198 p. m. York and Philadelphia, 2.55, 8.30 a. m. From New York and Pauladelphia, 2.55, 8.30 a. m. Fruin See W. York and Philadelphis, 2.55, 8.40 a. m. charles and many process and process 2.00, 4.40, 7.50, 2.00, 9.10 a. m., 1.30, 3.00, 6.25, 7.33 and 9.00 p. m.

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